

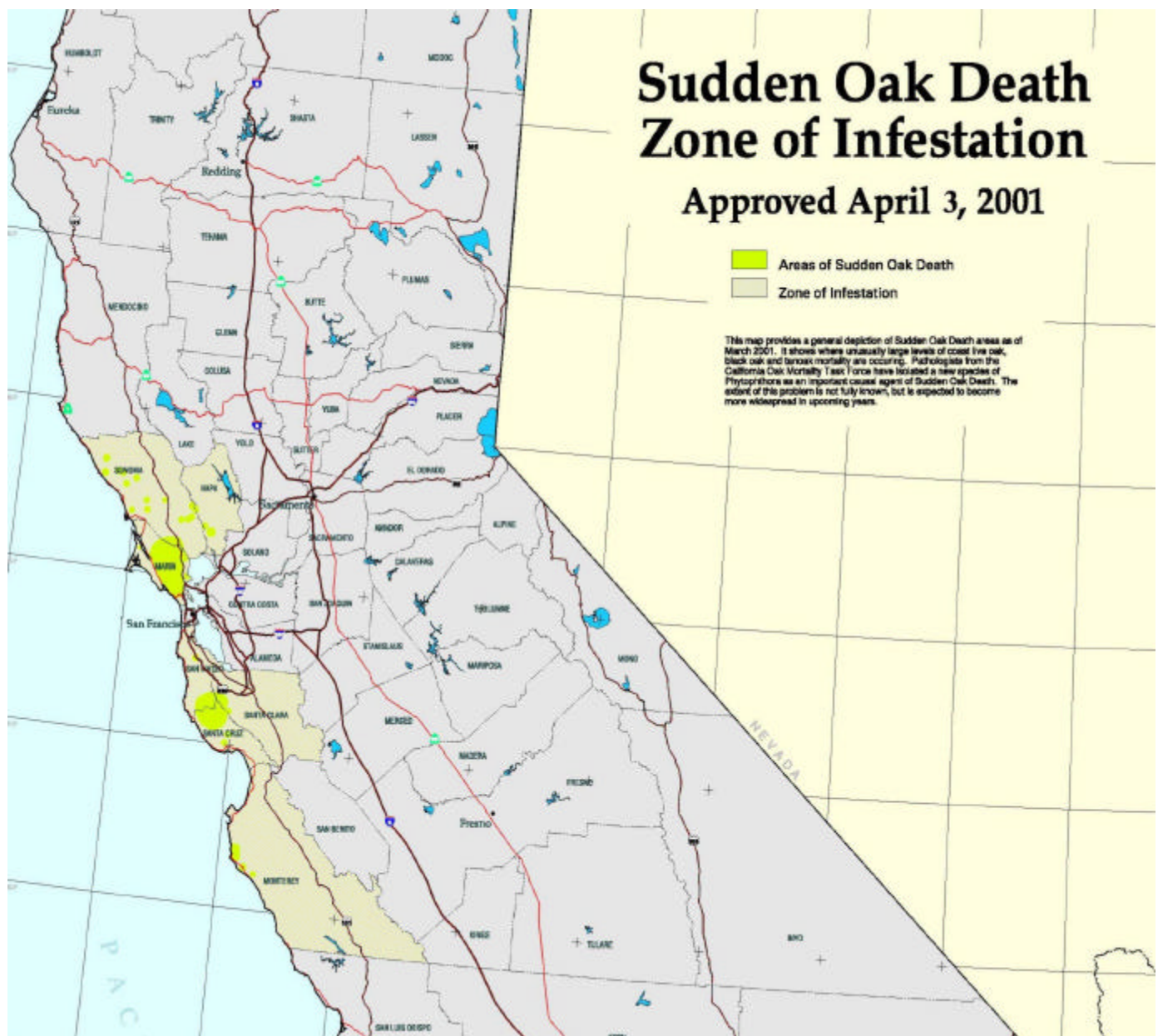
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LICENSING NEWS

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Cover Photo: The map of the Sudden Oak Death Zone of Infestation, as approved by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection on April 3, 2001, is courtesy of the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) staff of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Professional Foresters Registration welcomes photo submissions which would be suitable for the cover of this publication.

LICENSING NEWS

Table of Contents

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection	2
1. Board Approves Zone of Infestation	
2. Governor Appoints Three Board Members	
3. Board Appointments to the PFEC	
4. 2000 Golden Trowel Award	
5. Former Board Chairman Dies at 88	
CDF and Resource Agency Activities	7
1. Monitoring Study Group Update	
2. THP Filing Rejection Summary	
3. 2001 to Date THP Summary	
4. 2000 Fire Season Summary	
5. Archeological Information Center to Close	
Federal Issues	13
1. Forest Service Chief Dombeck Retires	
2. ESA Status of West Coast Salmonids	
3. Endangered Species "Box Score"	
RPFs and CRMs	16
1. RPF Examination Results	
2. Condolences	
3. License Renewal Reminder	
Professional Foresters Examining Committee	17
1. Disciplinary Actions	
2. October 2001 RPF Examination Notice	
3. RPF Examination Questions Sought	
Announcements	
1. Francis H. Raymond Award Nominations Requested	25
Continuing Education	
1. Calendar of Courses and Conferences	26
2. California Forest Soils Council Summer Meeting	
Appendix	28
1. Change of Address Form	
2. Resolution: Zone of Infestation	
3. Sudden Oak Death Technical Information	
4. Francis H. Raymond Award Nomination Guidelines	
5. RPF Examination Question Guidelines	

I. Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

1. Board Approves Zone of Infestation

At the April 3, 2001 meeting of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, Director Andrea Tuttle requested the Board's approval of a Zone of Infestation, as authorized under Public Resources Code (PRC) §4716. This Zone, as approved by the Board, was declared in an effort to stem the spread of what has commonly become known as Sudden Oak Death. PRC §4716, in relevant part states that:

"Whenever the director determines that there exists an area which is infested or infected with insect pests or plant diseases injurious to timber or forest growth and that the infestation or infection is of such a character as to be a menace to the timber or timberlands of adjacent owners, the director, with the approval of the board, may declare the existence of a zone of infestation or infection, and describe and fix its boundaries."

In addition to attempting to stem the spread of this disease, it is believed that the declaration of the Zone will result in increased public awareness.

Those Registered Professional Foresters undertaking management activities within the Zone, including the preparation of harvesting documents, should be aware of their obligation in addressing this disease. Per 14 CCR §1034(v), when preparing a Timber Harvesting Plan, the RPF must address:

"Whether there are any adverse insect, disease or pest problems in the plan area and what mitigating measures, if any, will be used to improve the health and productivity of the stand."

Recommended mitigation measures are currently being developed by the Department. Until such time as these measures are finalized and announced, those RPFs preparing harvesting documents are advised to consult the web pages of the California Oak Mortality Task Force at: www.suddenoakdeath.org, and the UC Cooperative Extension in Marin at: cemarin.ucdavis.edu/index2.html.

2. Governor Appoints Three Board Members

On January 29, 2001, Governor Davis announced the reappointment of Tharon E. O'Dell and the appointments of Paula M. Ross and Norman S. Waters as members of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Mr. O'Dell, 58, of Arcata is a member of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and has served on the Board since 1993. He serves as a Timberlands Resource Manager for Simpson Timber Company, where he is responsible for the management of a forest seedling nursery and tree improvement department. At Simpson Timber Company, Mr. O'Dell has also been responsible for forest management activities on Simpson's California

Forest properties. Mr. O'Dell is a Registered Professional Forester, No. 1303. He also

served in the United States Forest Service from 1979 to 1981. Mr. O'Dell earned a bachelor of science degree from Southern Illinois University and a master of arts degree from Oregon State University.

Ms. Ross, 56, of Citrus Heights, is an educational representative for the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW), a position she has held since 1999. Prior to that, she was a business representative for the IAMAW - Woodworkers in Shelton, Washington from 1981 to 1999. Ms. Ross was a member of the Washington Governor's Safety and Health Advisory Board from 1982 to 1999 and on the Ad Hoc Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act Advisory Committee from 1997 to 1999.

Mr. Waters, 75, of Plymouth, has been the owner of Waters Livestock since 1976. He served in the California Assembly from 1976 to 1990 and on the Amador County Board of Supervisors from 1968 to 1976. Mr. Waters is a member of the National Cattlemen's Association, California Farm Bureau, and the State Grange.

Members do not receive a salary. These positions require Senate confirmation.

3. Board Appointments to the Professional Foresters Examining Committee

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection made the following appointments at its January 2001 meeting:

Harold F. "Hal" Bowman, RPF No. 20, was appointed to the Professional Foresters Examining Committee replacing Gary Rynearson representing the RPF - Consultant category. Hal retired from Kimberly-Clark Corporation in 1979 and is currently a consulting forester and small timberland owner in Dunsmuir. Hal brings over 50 years of practical experience in forest management practices to the PFEC. Hal's professional affiliations include the Association of Consulting Foresters, Inc., the California Licensed Foresters Association, the Forest Landowners of California, and the Society of American Foresters. His term expires on January 15, 2002.

Gerald H. Jensen, RPF No. 1036, was appointed to the Professional Foresters Examining Committee replacing David Bakke representing the RPF – Federal Agency category. Jerry has been employed by the U.S. Forest Service in California for over 30 years and is currently the Section Head for Sale Administration at the Regional Forester's Office in Vallejo. Jerry's professional affiliations include over 20 years in the Society of American Foresters. He is the immediate past Chairman of the Northern California Chapter. His term expires on January 15, 2005.

Thomas P. Osipowich, RPF No. 1767, was re-appointed to the Professional Foresters Examining Committee for a second term. Tom represents the RPF – State Agency category, and is employed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in Santa Rosa. His term expires on January 15, 2005.

Helen L. Libeu was re-appointed to the Professional Foresters Examining Committee for a third term. Helen is a small timberland owner in Sonoma County and represents the Public Member category. Her term expires on January 15, 2004.

Douglas C. Ferrier, RPF No. 1672 was named Chairman of the Professional Foresters

Examining Committee, replacing Gary Ryneanson. Gary resigned as a member of the PFEC in January following his appointment by Governor Davis to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Doug represents the RPF – Consultant category and is a consulting forester in Dutch Flat. His term expires on January 15, 2003.

4. Ted James Receives the 2000 Golden Trowel Award

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CDF jointly present an annual award to recognize superior accomplishments in archaeological site stewardship. The award is usually given at the December or January Board Meeting. Designated the **Golden Trowel Award**, recipients are given an engraved plaque with a *Marshalltown Trowel* in recognition of outstanding achievements in the identification, documentation, and protection of California's archaeological resources. Since its creation in 1989, the Golden Trowel Award has been presented to 18 individuals to recognize outstanding efforts made towards the identification and protection of the state's archaeological resources. Most previous recipients have come from the private sector, either consulting or industrial RPFs that were recognized for superior archaeological surveys and protection efforts. The award has also been previously given to a Battalion Chief and a consulting Wildlife Biologist. CDF Foresters have also been recognized. Last year, the Board gave its Golden Trowel Award to CDF Forester Tom Francis for his exceptional work in Tuolumne County.

This year, the Board recognized the outstanding work of Sierra Pacific Industries Forester Henry T. James, and presented him with the award at the January 2001 Board Meeting in Sacramento.

Henry, who goes by the name of Ted, grew up in San Diego where he developed a love for the outdoors. After high school he took a job with the Young Adult Conservation Corp. where he worked in National Forests building trails. During this time he started thinking about career possibilities in Forestry. Ted earned a 2-year degree in Forestry at College of the Redwoods and landed a job with PG&E as a Forestry Technician. After working 2 years as a technician, Ted went back to school. He attended Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff where he completed his degree in Forestry in 1989. He accepted a job with Sierra Pacific Industries one week later and has been working in SPI's Lassen District ever since. Ted's main area of responsibility is preparing and administering THPs in the Shingletown area of eastern Shasta County although he works in the Lyonsville area of Tehama County as well. Ted is married and has 2 young boys, 3 and 9 years of age. His wife has a 4-year degree from Humboldt State University and is currently a substitute teacher.

Ted excels in archaeological work due to his interest in the past. Because of this interest Ted has developed field methods that allow him to predict site locations on company lands. Once sites are discovered he goes out of his way to perform background research to learn more about the site's history. This background research not only provides a more accurate record for the site but also allows Ted to make informed site significance evaluations. This research coupled with the use of state-of-the-art technology including digital cameras and computer mapping, make Ted's reports and site records rival and sometimes exceed in quality those prepared by professional archaeologists. Ted's archeology skills were further refined through the completion of CDF/CLFA Archaeological Training Course #30 in 1993 and Course #50R in 1997.

One of Ted's specialties is a knack for dealing with historic linear resources. One example

is Ted's work in documenting the 1870s Champion Ditch in Tehama County that transported Battle Creek water a dozen or so miles to the Empire Flume located in the Antelope Creek drainage. Ted later recorded a long segment of the Empire Flume itself, the first V-flume built in California and constructed in 1873. This feature transported rough-sawn lumber some 35 miles from the mills to the valley below. Ted later mapped and recorded several miles of the 1870s Community Ditch in Shasta County. This feature sustained the ill-fated community of Plateau, which ceased to exist around the turn-of-the-century when the water was diverted away for hydroelectric power generation. As a result of Ted's efforts in dealing with archaeological resources his projects easily meet the intent of the Forest Practice Act, are approved with a minimum of delay, and often make a significant contribution of knowledge to the regional archaeological data base.

According to CDF Archaeologists Dan Foster and Rich Jenkins, there were three major reasons why Ted was selected to receive this award.

1. Diligence in locating archaeological and historic sites: Ted has demonstrated remarkable skills in the identification of archaeological and historical resources located on company lands where he works. His knowledge of the history of SPI's company ground allows him to predict site locations from the office and later find them on the ground.
2. Skill in site documentation: Board rules require that significant cultural resources be documented with archaeological site records. Ted's knowledge of the past allows him to accurately determine which of his discoveries merit recordation and which do not. His proficiency with new technology allows him to expertly document and map his discoveries.
3. Ability to protect sites and achieve management objectives: Ted has utilized his skills to find ways to include the protection of historical resources within his timber harvesting plans without undue cost. Using carefully thought-out protection strategies sites are protected and targeted timber harvest volumes achieved. Ted's planning efforts result in protection of archaeological resources and at the same time allow SPI to reach its objectives.



Acting Board Chairman Stan Dixon (L) presents the 2000 Golden Trowel Award to Ted James at the January Board meeting in Sacramento.

5. Former Board Chairman Dies at 88

Henry James Vaux, Sr., a professor emeritus of forestry at the University of California, Berkeley, and former chairman of the California State Board of Forestry, died on December 22, 2000, in Berkeley after a brief illness. He was 88.

Vaux was best known for his contributions to the field of forest economics and forest policy. His research in forestry formed the basis for the development of modern forest practices and his leadership was pivotal in the evolution of forest policy in California. Over his 45-year career as a forest economist, Vaux emphasized the need for forestry practitioners to be accountable to the public and for forest management decisions to be based on strong scientific and professional principles.

“Henry James Vaux was one of the most innovative people in the forest policy arena,” said Richard B. Standiford, associate dean for forestry in UC Berkeley’s College of Natural Resources. “He was one of the giants in forestry in California.”

Vaux’s views were frequently sought by legislators and policy makers and he played a significant role in the development of California’s forestry laws during the 1960s and 1970s. These laws included a forest practices act, which created for the state a public trust responsibility to protect environmental attributes such as soil and water on forested lands. He also played a key role in a forest tax reform act which eliminated tax incentives to harvest timber prematurely, and a forest improvement act which created a fiscal partnership between state and private forest landowners aimed at improving forest management on private land.

In 1976, then Governor Jerry Brown appointed Vaux chairman of the State Board of Forestry, which carried both policy and regulatory responsibilities. He was subsequently appointed for a second term and served in the position until 1983. Vaux’s service as chairman was noteworthy for reinvigorating the Board’s policy-making role. Policies to strengthen the forestry profession, to improve forest management practices, to improve forest taxation and to improve forest resource planning were developed under his leadership.

Vaux was born in Bryn Mawr, PA, in 1912. He graduated with a BS in physics from Haverford College in 1933 and earned his MS in forestry at UC Berkeley in 1935. He acquired extensive practical experience by working as a forest engineer for the Crown Willamette Paper Company in Portland, OR, as a forest economist at the Louisiana Agricultural experiment Station and as an instructor at Oregon State College (now University) in Corvallis.

He also worked as an economist with the U.S. Forest Service and spent three years on active duty with the U.S. Navy Reserve in Washington, D.C., during World War II. He completed his PhD in agricultural economics from UC Berkeley in 1948 and joined the UC Berkeley faculty the same year. In 1955 he was appointed dean of the School of Forestry and for a decade guided the school through a period of rapid growth. He retired from UC Berkeley in 1978 but continued to be active in research and teaching.

In the last 25 years of his life, Vaux spent much of his time establishing a family home in the Alexander Valley, a wine-growing region in Sonoma County. He was known to many of his friends and colleagues as Hank.

II. CDF and Resources Agency Activities

1. Monitoring Study Group Update

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Monitoring Study Group (MSG) continues to guide CDF in implementing a long-term monitoring program evaluating the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs). Now an Advisory Committee to the BOF, MSG meetings

are noticed to the public and participation has continued to increase in the past year. Additionally, in order to convey information on monitoring efforts completed to date, the MSG now has a functioning website (www.fire.ca.gov; select BOF, select MSG) with a general information section, the MSG's Strategic Plan, and 10 MSG supported reports, accessed as pdf files. In the near future we will add sections for general monitoring references and links to related websites. Updates on specific monitoring projects follow.

The final report from the Mendocino County Resource Conservation District has been submitted to CDF for the Garcia River Instream Monitoring Project (see the above website to view the report). This was a pilot cooperative project that documented current channel conditions and established baseline monitoring data. The utility of the project is intended to develop with time, as monitoring stations are revisited and information is collected and compared to that collected in the baseline inventory. In this way, it is anticipated that trends will be identified indicating whether channel and habitat conditions are improving or declining in the 12 surveyed tributaries.

For the sixth year, the Hillslope Monitoring Program will be collecting detailed data on FPR implementation and effectiveness related to water quality this summer and fall. Due to the increasing use of Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs), these types of operations will be monitored for the first time this year. A recent query of the CDF Forest Practice Database shows that there have been 330 NTMPs approved throughout the state since November 1991, with approximately 70% in Coast Forest Practice District, 19% in the Cascade Forest Practice District, and 11% in the Sierra Forest Practice District. As in the past, 50 randomly selected permitted projects (THPs and NTMP NTOs) will be evaluated by CDF's contractor, R.J. Poff and Associates. The selection this year includes 27 THPs for the Coast, 12 for the Cascade, 6 for the Sierra Districts, and 5 NTMPs from the Coast District.

The 1999 interim HMP report produced by the MSG is available on the webpage, and we anticipate writing an updated version next year, after 300 THPs and NTMPs have been visited.

Field training of CDF's Forest Practice Inspectors for **Modified Completion Report (MCR)** monitoring began in the fall of 2000 and continues. To date approximately 60 out of 130 Inspectors have been trained, with the goal of having training completed by the end of June 2001. In the MCR program, 25% of completed THPs are randomly selected for monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the FPRs related to water quality protection. For each THP evaluated, a randomly selected 1000 foot road segment, a 200 foot WLPZ segment, and two watercourse crossings will be rated for FPR implementation at the time the Work Completion Report is filled out. Effectiveness of erosion control facilities and crossing design/construction will be rated for the same road segment and crossings during an Erosion Control Maintenance inspection after one to three overwintering periods.

The MSG has established a Work Group Subcommittee to produce monitoring related products which can be posted on the website. Initial work has begun on developing a product listing information on relatively undisturbed watersheds, with a long-term goal of documenting watersheds with data on a range of conditions. The current approach is to divide the watersheds into two categories: (1) reference watersheds with data available, and (2) candidate reference watersheds where data collection opportunities exist. The goal is to catalog various types of basins and provide information on data that has been and is currently being collected, and the contacts for receiving information. An additional project that the Work Group Subcommittee will be undertaking is developing a "toolbox" of potential THP monitoring techniques that will be available to RPF's preparing THPs. The list of techniques will include discussion on when and how they might be used.

For additional information on Monitoring Study Group activities, contact Pete Cafferata, CDF Forest Hydrologist, at (916) 653-9455 or pete_cafferata@fire.ca.gov.

2. THP Filing Rejection Summary

At the July 2000, meeting of the Professional Foresters Examining Committee, a concern was expressed regarding the continuing high rate filing rejections of timber harvesting plans throughout the state. The primary concern focused on how this high rate of filing rejection impacted Department staff workloads at the regional offices, as well as those workloads of the plan preparers. In that all initial submissions require review prior to filing, or rejection, it was felt that a significant amount of time could be saved if Professional Foresters Registration could inform Registered Professional Foresters of what the common faults are which resulted in rejection. A secondary concern centered on the professionalism of the timber harvesting plans as submitted. If the high rate of rejection was due to the dynamic nature of the review process, it is questionable whether the PFEC could offer any assistance or insight to remedy this problem. However, if it was a matter of RPFs failing to prepare complete and accurate documents for submission, the PFEC believed it had an obligation to attempt to improve this situation.

To that end, the PFEC queried the Department's regional offices to ascertain what the common reasons for filing rejections were. The information which follows was compiled by the Department and reviewed by the PFEC in October of 2000. While a review of the information did not allow the PFEC to arrive at any conclusions to explain the rejection rate, it was its belief that all RPFs would benefit from this information.

In September 2000, the Department evaluated the common reasons for filing rejections for the Coast/Cascade and Sierra Regions. For ease of review, the Coast/Cascade statistics have been further categorized to permit analysis of statistics from the Redding and Santa Rosa offices. Data provided in this analysis was compiled utilizing a survey of actual THP return documents and reports generated from the Forest Practice System Database and is summarized in the following tables:

Table 1. Number of "First Submittal" plans reviewed and the corresponding number returned.

Harvest Document Type	Coast		Cascade		Sierra		Coast/Cascade Area		State Wide Total	
	Review	Return	Review	Return	Review	Return	Review	Return	Review	Return
THP	377	144	236	52	82	25	613	196	695	221
NTMP	61	31	9	4	5	1	70	35	75	36

Table 2. Percentage of plans returned

Harvest Document Type	Coast	Cascade	Sierra	Coast/Cascade Region	State Wide Total
THP	38%	22%	30%	32%	32%
NTMP	51%	44%	20%	50%	48%

The Coast Area Review Team indicated that 155 plans, reviewed by the team, were returned. This would indicate that some plans were returned on more than one occasion. The Sierra review Team, who indicated that 29 plans reviewed by the team were returned, also notes this observation.

The Cascade Area Review Team reviewed all of the returned THPs and NTMPs. 292 THPs and 12 NTMPs were processed through first review as of this date, indicating that in some cases plans were returned multiple times for filing issues. Reasons for returns were quite variable, but for comparison purposes were consolidated into general categories. The following tables and figures present this information.

Table 3. General reasons for plans being returned to the submitter.

Return Issues	Occurrences				
	Coast	Cascade	Sierra	Coast/Cascade Region	State Wide Total
OTHER*	50	41	27	91	118
Notice of Intent**	45	1	5	46	51
Domestic Water Notice Issues	32	6	3	38	41
Archaeology Issues	26	23	8	49	57
Silviculture Issues	25	10	12	35	47
14 CCR 897(b)(3) Issues	22	2	0	24	24
Plan Submitter Issues*	14	1	0	15	15
Total***	214	84	55	298	353

* OTHER: Refer to Table 4.

** In contrast to the Coast Area, most Notice of Intent errors and “Plan Submitter issues” were handled at the front counter, therefore, plans are not submitted and do not make it to first review. Staff estimates that this return rate is equal to 1 or 2 plans per month.

*** A returned plan may have been returned for multiple reasons.

Table 4. Reasons for return shown under the “OTHER” category shown in Table 3.

Reasons For Return	Occurrences				
	Coast	Cascade	Sierra	Coast/Cascade Region	State Wide Total
* OTHER Includes					
Biology/Botany Issues	4	1	0	5	5
Cumulative Impacts Issues (including 303(d) issues)	1	12	14	13	27
Error in Modified THP	4	1	0	5	5
Geologic Issues	5	0	0	5	5
Harvest Too Soon After Last Entry	1	0	0	1	1
Item Missing From Exceptions	0	2	0	2	2
Map Issues	4	4	4	8	12
Missing Pages	5	0	0	5	5
No Application For a Conversion Permit Filed	0	1	0	1	1
No Completion & Stocking Report for Previous Plan That New Plan Overlaps	2	0	0	2	2
No EHR Work Sheet	0	2	0	2	2
No Signatures (RPF or TLO)	5	0	0	5	5
Not Prepared By an RPF	1	0	0	1	1
Old Form	7	1	0	8	8
Plan in Coastal Commission Special Treatment Area - not addressed	5	0	0	5	5
Plan Located in 2 Forest Practice Districts	2	0	0	2	2
Threatened and Impaired Watershed Rules	0	10	0	10	10
WLPZ Rules	1	7	5	8	13
Zone of Infestation Not Addressed	0	0	1	0	1
Wrong County Listed in THP	0	0	1	0	1
Acreage Inconsistent Throughout Plan	0	0	1	0	1
Legal Description of Property Incorrect	0	0	1	0	1
Zoning Issues	3	0	0	3	3



Flex Your Power!



“Let’s all pull together to conserve power, and therefore California’s precious energy-producing natural resources. Saving energy is everyone’s job.”

Andrea E. Tuttle
CDF Director

- ☐ Turn off all non-essential lights and appliances.
- ☐ Shut down your computers when they are not in use.
- ☐ Set your thermostat to 68 degrees or lower.
- ☐ Close blinds and shades at night to keep heat in.
- ☐ Seal off unused rooms so that they are not heated.

For more energy conservation tips please visit www.ca.gov “California’s Energy Challenge”

This Flex Your Power reminder is from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

3. 2001 to Date THP Summary

CALENDAR YEAR 2001
TIMBER HARVESTING INFORMATION THROUGH MARCH
Note: This information is for Timber Harvesting Plans, Exemptions, Emergencies, and Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans submitted to the Department during a calendar year. The numbers are the cumulative totals for the calendar year as of the specified date.

	Santa Rosa		Redding		Riverside		Fresno		Total	
YEAR COMPARISON	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	00
THPS RECEIVED	97	80	30	36	0	0	18	6	145	122
THPS REJECTED FOR FILING (RETURNED)	26	45	10	6	0	0	1	5	37	56
THPS PREHARVEST INSPECTIONS	83	71	15	35	0	0	9	10	107	116
THPS WITH NON-CONCURRENCES	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
THPS APPROVED	68	69	31	27	1	0	9	12	109	108
THPS MITIGATED BEFORE APPROVAL (%)	94%	NO DATA	94%	NO DATA	0%	NO DATA	56%	NO DATA	91%	NO DATA
THPS DENIED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ACREAGE IN APPROVED THPS	8,005	8,162	25,472	6,609	154	0	1,275	5,759	34,906	20,827
EMERGENCY NOTICES	0	2	4	41	0	0	2	1	6	44
EXEMPTION NOTICES	133	178	311	473	0	6	83	125	527	782
NONINDUSTRIAL TMPS RECEIVED	19	12	2	1	0	0	0	1	21	14
NTMPS RECEIVED ACRES	8,318	6,289	426	383	0	0	0	1,441	8,744	6,816

AREA	EXEMPTIONS: <3 ACRE CONVERSION	EXEMPTIONS: FIRE HAZARD	EXEMPTIONS: OTHER TYPES
Santa Rosa	13	71	49
Redding	30	114	167
Riverside	0	0	0
Fresno	16	54	13

4. 2000 Fire Season Summary

CDF 2000 Fire Season Summary

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

	<u>Fires (CDF jurisdiction)</u>	<u>Acres (CDF jurisdiction)</u>
2000	5,177	72,718
1999	7,562	285,272
5 Yr. Avg. (1995-99)	6,692	157,868

CDF Fire Suppression Cost Estimate (Summer 2000 and Spring 2001): \$90 million

Dollar Damage Cost Estimate (CDF jurisdiction): \$29,876,853

Structures Destroyed (CDF jurisdiction): 130

Top Five Fires In Acreage Burned (CDF jurisdiction)

<u>Fire</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Contained</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Structures Destroyed</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Pachenga	7/29	8/9	Riverside	11,900	1	Undetermined
Weinstein	9/29	10/2	Tehama	8,284	3	Escaped Control Burn
Hunter	8/27	9/4	Mariposa	8,084	6	Equip. Use
Berryessa	6/13	6/16	Napa	5,731	15	Equip. Use
Hidden	10/21	10/27	Lake	4,500	12	Equip. Use

Top Five Fires In Structures Lost (CDF jurisdiction)

<u>Fire</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Contained</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Structures Destroyed</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Concow	9/19	9/22	Butte	1,835	16	Equip. Use
Berryessa	6/13	6/16	Napa	5,731	15	Equip. Use
Hidden	10/2	10/27	Lake	4,500	12	Equip. Use
Hunter	8/27	9/4	Mariposa	8,084	6	Equip. Use
Union	8/14	8/15	Shasta	350	4	Equip. Use

All CDF Units were on fire season by June 12, 2000,
and all were off fire season by November 20, 2000.



March 29, 2001
www.fire.ca.gov

5. Northeast Information Center to Close

CDF was recently notified that the Northeast Information Center (IC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) will permanently close on October 1, 2001. The California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) indicated that the state's archaeological records for the 11-county area covered by that IC will be split-up and given to three other ICs in northern California. The IC will continue to operate through September of this year.

The counties that will be affected by this closure are Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, and Trinity.

There will be a two-week transition period from October 1 to October 15, 2001 where the archaeological records for those counties will be inaccessible and records checks will not be completed. RPFs are requested to submit records check requests for projects in those counties either before or after the two week transition period if possible.

The closure of this IC is due to fiscal and technological issues, management difficulties, and other reasons. OHP is expecting that CHRIS will continue to produce timely records check services for RPFs and others working on CDF projects in northeastern California but is asking RPFs to be patient during October while these records are moved to different locations. OHP will notify CDF at a later date which counties are going to which ICs. Contact CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster at (916) 653-0839 or dan_foster@fire.ca.gov for more information.

III. Federal Issues

1. US Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck Retires

Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck announced his retirement from federal service effective March 31, 2001. Announcing his retirement with senior staff, Dombeck expresses satisfaction in his efforts to guide the agency and looked forward to pursuing new opportunities outside of government service.

"I have enjoyed every minute of my tenure as Chief of the Forest Service," Dombeck told the leadership team. "Any successes I may have had were achieved only through the dedication and commitment of the 33,000 men and women of the Forest Service, who have made these the best four years of my life." Dombeck said the agency's transition under the new administration appeared to be on track. "I feel that this is the right time to step down, spend time with my family, and then look at new opportunities."

Dombeck, 52, a native of Wisconsin, became the 14th Chief of the Forest Service on January 7, 1997. His retirement caps more than a quarter century of service as a federal employee, college professor, and high school teacher. Prior to his arrival at the Forest Service, Dombeck served as Acting Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

2. ESA Status of West Coast Salmonids

Endangered Species Act Status of West Coast Salmon & Steelhead

Updated: March 28, 2001














Species/ESU* Status	(E = Endangered, T = Threatened, mo./yr.)	Next Steps
Pink Salmon	<p>Listed: None</p> <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Even-year ESU (10/85) 2) Odd-year ESU (10/95) 	
Coho Salmon	<p>Listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Central CA ESU (T - 10/95) 2) Southern OR/Northern CA Coasts ESU (T - 5/97) 3) OR Coast ESU (T - 8/98) <p>Candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU (7/95) 2) Lower Columbia River/Southwest WA ESU (7/95) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Olympic Peninsula ESU (7/95) 	<p>> Complete listing assessments for candidate ESUs.</p>
Chinook Salmon	<p>Listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sacramento River Winter-run ESU (E - 1/94) 2) Snake River Fall-run ESU (T - 4/92) 3) Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU (T - 4/92) 4) Puget Sound ESU (T - 3/99) 5) Lower Columbia River ESU (T - 3/99) 6) Upper Willamette River ESU (T - 3/99) 7) Upper Columbia River Spring-run ESU (E - 3/99) 8) Central Valley Spring-run ESU (T - 5/99) 9) CA Coastal ESU (T - 9/99) <p>Candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Central Valley Fall and Lake Fall-run ESU (9/99) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upper Klamath-Trinity Rivers ESU (3/98) 2) OR Coast ESU (3/98) 3) WA Coast ESU (3/98) 4) Mid-Columbia River Spring-run ESU (3/98) 5) Upper Columbia River Summer/Fall-run ESU (3/98) 6) Southern OR and Northern CA Coastal ESU (9/99) 7) Deschutes River Summer/Fall-run ESU (9/99) 	<p>> Develop 4(d) rules for Central Valley Spring-run & CA Coastal ESUs.</p> <p>> Complete listing assessments for candidate ESUs.</p>
Chum Salmon	<p>Listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hood Canal Summer-run ESU (T - 3/99) 2) Columbia River ESU (T - 3/98) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU (3/98) 2) Pacific Coast ESU (3/98) 	
Sockeye Salmon	<p>Listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Snake River ESU (E - 11/91) 2) Oaette Lake ESU (T - 3/99) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Baker River ESU (3/99) 2) Okanogan River ESU (3/98) 3) Lake Wenatchee ESU (3/98) 4) Quinalt Lake ESU (3/98) 5) Lake Pleasant ESU (3/98) 	
Steelhead	<p>Listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Southern CA ESU (E - 8/97) 2) South-Central CA Coast ESU (T - 8/97) 3) Central CA Coast ESU (T - 8/97) 4) Upper Columbia River ESU (E - 8/97) 5) Snake River Basin ESU (T - 8/97) 6) Lower Columbia River ESU (T - 3/98) 7) CA Central Valley ESU (T - 3/98) 8) Upper Willamette ESU (T - 3/99) 9) Middle Columbia River ESU (T - 3/99) 10) Northern CA ESU (T - 6/00) <p>Candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) OR Coast ESU (3/98) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Southwest WA ESU (8/96) 2) Olympic Peninsula ESU (8/96) 3) Puget Sound ESU (8/96) 4) Klamath Mountains Province ESU (4/91) 	<p>> Develop 4(d) rule for Northern CA ESU.</p> <p>> Complete listing assessment for candidate ESU.</p>
Coastal Cutthroat Trout	<p>Proposed Listings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Southwestern WAColumbia River ESU (T - 4/99) <p>Candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Oregon Coast ESU (4/99) <p>Not Warranted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Puget Sound ESU (4/99) 2) Olympic Peninsula ESU (4/98) 3) Upper Willamette River ESU (4/99) 4) Southern OR/CA Coasts ESU (4/99) 	<p>NOTE: This species is now under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>

* An Evolutionarily Significant Unit or "ESU" is a distinctive group of Pacific salmon or steelhead.

3. Endangered Species "Box Score"

BOX SCORE

Listings and Recovery Plans as of October 31, 2000

GROUP	ENDANGERED		THREATENED		TOTAL LISTINGS	U.S. SPECIES W/ PLANS**
	U.S.	FOREIGN	U.S.	FOREIGN		
 MAMMALS	63	251	9	17	340	47
 BIRDS	78	175	15	6	274	76
 REPTILES	14	64	22	15	115	30
 AMPHIBIANS	10	8	8	1	27	12
 FISHES	69	11	44	0	124	90
 SNAILS	20	1	11	0	32	20
 CLAMS	61	2	8	0	71	45
 CRUSTACEANS	18	0	3	0	21	12
 INSECTS	30	4	9	0	43	28
 ARACHNIDS	6	0	0	0	6	5
ANIMAL SUBTOTAL	369	516	129	39	1,053	365
 FLOWERING PLANTS	564	1	141	0	706	528
 CONIFERS	2	0	1	2	5	2
 FERNS AND OTHERS	26	0	2	0	28	28
PLANT SUBTOTAL	592	1	144	2	739	558
GRAND TOTAL	961	517	273	41	1,792*	923

TOTAL U.S. ENDANGERED: 961 (369 animals, 592 plants)

TOTAL U.S. THREATENED: 273 (129 animals, 144 plants)

TOTAL U.S. LISTED: 1,234 (498 animals***, 736 plants)

*Separate populations of a species listed both as Endangered and Threatened are tallied once, for the endangered population only. Those species are the argali, chimpanzee, leopard, Stellar sea lion, gray wolf, piping plover, roseate tern, green sea turtle, saltwater crocodile, and olive ridley sea turtle. For the

purposes of the Endangered Species Act, the term "species" can mean a species, subspecies, or distinct vertebrate population. Several entries also represent entire genera or even families.

**There are 530 approved recovery plans. Some recovery plans cover more than one species, and a few species have separate plans covering different parts of their ranges. Recovery plans are drawn up only for listed species that occur in the United States.

***Nine animal species have dual status in the U.S.

IV. RPFs and CRMs

1. RPF Examination Results

The second RPF examination of 2000 took place on October 20, 2000. Of the 37 applicants taking the examination, 15 (41%) were successful. Congratulations to those who passed! The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection approved the following as Registered Professional Foresters at its January 2001 meeting:

James M. Browne	RPF #2695	Samantha J. Gill	RPF #2696
Rhett E. Imperiale	RPF #2697	Kevin E. Casey	RPF #2698
Robert A. York	RPF #2699	Thembi T. Borrás	RPF #2700
Dustin Lindler	RPF #2701	Charles M. Richardson	RPF #2702
Scott C. Bullock	RPF #2703	Michael W. Miles Jr.	RPF #2704
Dan C. McCall Jr.	RPF #2705	Michael S. Williams	RPF #2706
Daniel B. Stapleton	RPF #2707	Steven A. McKinstry	RPF #2708
Gregory A. Giusti	RPF #2709		

2. Condolences

For those of you who have not heard, some of our fellow RPF's have passed away since the last issue of *Licensing News*. Our sympathy to the family and friends of each.

Henry J. Vaux, Sr.	RPF #835	Roy D. Berridge	RPF #721
Harvey A. Striplin	RPF #741	George I. "OG" Gentry	RPF #1526

3. 2001-2003 License Renewal Period Approaches

Those Registered Professional Foresters with odd-numbered licenses will be required to renew those licenses prior to June 30, 2001. Renewal notices for those individuals, as well as for those who must reinstate from withdrawal, will be mailed out in the middle of May. These notices are sent to the official address of record via first class mail. It is the responsibility of each licensee to maintain a current mailing address with Professional Foresters Registration. The return of renewal notices that are undeliverable results in an impact to all foresters in the program in terms of program costs, and may ultimately result in license revocation for failure to renew. A change of address form is found in the appendix of this issue.

Please also note that while there is a one month grace period with respect to late fees, those individuals who fail to renew prior to June 30th will not possess a valid license to practice professional forestry effective July 1, 2001.

Those individuals contemplating license withdrawal must make that request prior to June 30th. Withdrawal requests may only be granted for individuals who possess a valid license at the time of the request. (14 CCR §1608(a))

V. Professional Foresters Examining Committee

1. Disciplinary Actions

CASE NUMBER:

245

RPF:

**Michael S. Vogel, RPF 1823
Eureka, CA**

Allegation:

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection alleged that Mr. Vogel had violated a requirement of the probationary terms contained in the Stipulated Agreement approved in resolution of Case No. 245. Specifically, it was alleged that Vogel failed to “...*comply with all laws and regulations relating to the professional practice of forestry.*” As the responsible RPF, Vogel voluntarily assumed responsibility for the supervision of operations on a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) which he had prepared (14 CCR 1035.1(a)). Vogel’s supervised designee failed to inform the Licensed Timber Operator of record that the approved THP did not contain provisions for winter period operations associated with helicopter logging. (14 CCR §1035.2(b)) This failure resulted in the commencement of operations during the winter period which were not allowed under the approved THP.

Authority:

As authorized under PRC §777, the Board imposed the following discipline:

Action:

Mr. Vogel and the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection have entered into a Stipulated Agreement wherein Mr. Vogel admits to two violations of the Forest Practice Rules that address RPF responsibilities and RPF-LTO interactions. He further stipulates that these violations constitute a violation of the terms of probation contained in the previously approved Stipulated Agreement. The fact that the nature of these violations was unrelated to the professional failings that formed the basis of the previous Stipulated Agreement was viewed by the Board as constituting mitigating circumstances.

Based on the foregoing, Mr. Vogel’s probation was revoked for a period of thirty (30) days and a similar period of license suspension was implemented. All other terms of probation, as outlined in the Stipulated Agreement approved by the Board on May 1, 2000, shall remain in force.

CASE NUMBER:

251

Allegation:

The complaint alleged that the RPF was fraudulent in approving, for payment, a cost share brush control project that neither covered the number of contracted acres nor was effective. (PRC §778(b))

Action:

The PFEC's investigation and evaluation was unable to substantiate to a clear and convincing degree that the approved number of acres had not been treated. Additionally, it could not be determined if treatment success was a prerequisite for payment from the subject agency. The PFEC did however have concern relative to the RPF's inability to refute the allegations. The PFEC determined that prudent professional practice would dictate that, at a minimum, the RPF should have prepared at least some cursory documentation of their basis for approval of the project. In the area of chemical herbicide control, which is inherently unpredictable in terms of final effectiveness, the RPF's failure to document the acreage of treatment, or to conduct a simple transect documenting vegetative kill, prior to payment was viewed by the Committee as a lesser professional failure.

As a result, the PFEC issued a **Confidential Letter of Concern** voicing its concern that the RPF was remiss in failing to document the basis for payment of the project.

CASE NUMBER:**276****Allegation:**

The complaint alleged that the RPF intentionally mis-classified a Class I watercourse and that this failing, in concert with previous allegations of a similar nature, constituted a pattern and practice of intentional watercourse under-classification. In that the previous allegations of mis-classification occurred outside of the statute of limitations, this case was focused on the primary allegation and any pattern that could be established through a review of administrative records. The complainant alleged that these actions constituted professional failures actionable under the Professional Foresters Law (PRF §750 *et seq.*) under the grounds of deceit, misrepresentation, the material misstatement of fact, and incompetence. (PRC §778(b))

Discipline:

The PFEC's investigation and evaluation was unable to sustain that the RPF's actions were deceitful, incompetent or constituted misrepresentation or the material misstatement of fact.

While a watercourse contained within a THP prepared by the RPF was later discovered to be incorrectly classified, there was no evidence to support the finding of a willful intent to deceive. In fact, the investigation revealed that the RPF had undertaken extensive efforts to determine the suitability of the watercourse for fish presence, and in doing so met the requisite standard of prudent professional practice. A review of eleven plans subsequent to the plan that formed the basis for the allegation revealed no failures in watercourse classification. To the contrary, the administrative record revealed instances where the RPF had conservatively classified a watercourse and also proposed protection exceeding the standards required under 14 CCR §916.

As a result, it was the recommendation of the PFEC that the RPF be **Exonerated** relative to the allegations filed.

CASE NUMBER:

277

RPF:

**Brian F. Anker, RPF 1849
Fortuna, CA**

Allegation:

The complaint alleged that Mr. Anker had committed numerous professional failures relative to the submission and approval of an amendment of an approved Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) providing for winter operations associated with a helicopter logging operation. (Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR) §895.1, Public Resources Code (PRC) §4581, PRC §4582(l)) Upon receipt of a proposed minor timber harvesting plan deviation allowing winter period operations, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection notified Mr. Anker that the plan amendment would require full review and be treated as a substantial deviation requiring Departmental approval prior to operations. Despite his knowledge that the substantial deviation allowing such operations had not been approved, Anker authorized the Licensed Timber Operator to commence falling, yarding, loading and hauling operations. (PRC §4591, 14 CCR §1035.1(a), 14 CCR §1035.2(b), 14 CCR §1039) The substantial deviation addressing winter period operations was never approved, and the illegal harvesting operation was discovered several months following its completion.

Mr. Anker was offered multiple opportunities, and declined, to enter into a stipulated agreement in resolution of this case.

On October 12, 2000, the Executive Officer for Professional Foresters Registration filed a formal accusation with the Office of Administrative Hearings requesting the matter be heard by an Administrative Law Judge on behalf of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The accusation asserted that Mr. Anker had committed acts of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, misrepresentation, and material misstatement of fact in his practice as a Registered Professional Forester. Specifically cited were his failures to obtain an approved timber harvesting plan prior to authorizing winter harvesting operations and his failure to notify the LTO that such operations had not been approved. Cited as factors of aggravation were Mr. Anker's two previous disciplinary actions, one of which resulted in a one year license suspension. In that case, Anker stipulated to "*...falsely and with intent to deceive...*" misrepresenting conditions related to a Timber Harvesting Plan to a State agency.

On December 22, 2000, this matter was heard before Administrative Law Judge M. Amanda Behe in Sacramento. On January 26, 2001, Judge Behe submitted her proposed decision to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection for potential adoption. On March 6, 2001, the Board voted in closed session to adopt the facts and legal conclusions of Judge Behe's proposed decision. However, following deliberations, the Board chose to modify Judge Behe's recommendation of license revocation as allowed under Government Code §11517(c)(2)(B).

Authority:

As authorized under PRC §777, the Board imposed the following discipline:

Action:

Based on the Factual Findings and Legal Conclusions, Brian F. Anker's license to practice forestry as a profession, Registered Professional Forester License No. 1849, is **revoked**. The revocation is stayed for a period of two (2) years. During the first year of the stay, Respondent's License is suspended. During the second year of the stay, the Respondent will be on probation. During the total period of the Board's order, Respondent shall comply with all laws and regulations relating to the professional practice of forestry.

Respondent shall also comply with conditions of staying an order suspending a license in 14 CCR §1612.2, and not later than ten (10) days after the Board's order becomes effective, Respondent shall submit a complete list of all client names, addresses, and phone numbers with whom a current forestry relationship exists. During the period of suspension, forestry services to current clients shall be controlled and supervised by a currently Registered Professional Forester.

Furthermore, Respondent shall notify the Board within ten (10) days of any new forestry contractual or employment relationship names, addresses, and phone numbers over the duration of the probation period.

At least fifteen (15) days prior to the end of the two (2) year period of this order and pursuant to PRC §777, Respondent shall petition the Board for full reinstatement from probation, and, pursuant to 14 CCR §1614(e), present evidence of compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order. If the Respondent is found to be in full compliance of all the terms of the Board's order, the revocation shall be permanently stayed.

This Order is effective on March 15, 2001.

CASE NUMBER:

279

Allegation:

The complaint alleged that the RPF prepared, submitted and administered an Exemption for the removal of dead, dying and diseased timber which resulted in the removal of live, green trees, and exceeded the less than 10% of the average volume per acre constraint on several acres. (14 CCR §1038(b)) Following the discovery of the operation, the Department issued the RPF and LTO each a misdemeanor citation for violation of the above referenced regulatory section. By virtue of this alleged professional failing, the RPF was also viewed to be in violation of PRC §4581, "Necessity of timber harvesting plan."

The PFEC's investigation and evaluation sustained the allegation relative to the failures associated with the Exemption. It was determined that the failure of the RPF to designate timber within the limitations of 14 CCR §1038(b) resulted in the harvest volume exceeding 10% of the average volume per acre on at least three acres, as well as the harvesting of live, green trees.

Authority:

As authorized under PRC §777, the Board imposed the following discipline:

Action:

Upon the recommendation of the PFEC, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection voted in Executive Session to issue a **Private Board Reprimand** pursuant to its authority under Public Resources Code §777. In the opinion of the Board, the RPF did not protect the public interest due to a failure to appropriately designate timber for removal under the limitations of 14 CCR §1038(b).

The Board determined that the RPF had failed in terms of professional responsibility, however, upon the recommendation of the PFEC, chose to issue a lesser level of discipline due to the following mitigating factors:

1. The inability of the Board to obtain additional evidence following the initial violation, due to subsequent timber harvesting operations on the area(s) in question under an approved Timber Harvesting Plan.
2. The perceived failure of the Department to adequately document the basis of the violation in a manner which would meet the burden of proof standards required in an administrative hearing requesting a higher level of disciplinary action.
3. The fact that the RPF in this case had no previous complaints filed or licensing action dispositions of record.

CASE NUMBER:

289

Allegation:

The complaint alleged that the RPF, in his capacity as an employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and a RPF, committed a fraudulent act by virtue of a rescission letter issued to the submitter of an Option (a) document. The complainant alleged that this act constituted professional failure actionable under the Professional Foresters Law (PRF §750 *et seq.*), specifically under the grounds of fraud. (PRC §778(b))

Discipline:

The PFEC's investigation and evaluation did not determine if the RPF's actions were fraudulent within the context of his employment with the Department. However, the PFEC did determine that the alleged action did not, in and of itself, constitute the practice of professional forestry as defined in law.

As a result, it was the recommendation of the PFEC that the RPF be **Exonerated** relative to the allegations filed.

NOTICE

Examination For Registration of Professional Foresters

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2001 - 8:00 A.M.

Eureka, Redding, Sacramento, Santa Rosa and Riverside are set locations, and other locations will be set up as the need indicates.

DEADLINE FOR FILING

AUGUST 3, 2001

SCOPE OF THE EXAMINATION

The examination will test the applicant's understanding of the significant concepts in the working knowledge of 1) Forest Economics, 2) Forest Protection, 3) Silviculture, 4) Forest Management 5) Forest Engineering, 6) Forest Administration, 7) Forest Ecology, 8) Forest Mensuration, 9) Forest Policy, 10) Short Answer.

EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

The examination will consist of two parts, each three and a half hours in length. The first part will run from 8:30 a.m. until 12:00 noon, and the second part will run from 1:00 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. on OCTOBER 12, 2001.

In the morning, the applicant will be required to answer a short answer segment and two out of four essay questions. In the afternoon, the applicant will be required to answer three out of five essay questions. No extra credit will be granted for answering extra questions.

An average grade of 75% or more will be necessary for a passing grade.

Pocket calculators and a pen with black ink will be permitted. No other materials or aids will be allowed in the examination room.

Note: The application fee is \$200.00 and non-refundable.

QUALIFICATIONS

The applicant for registration as a Professional

Forester must:

- (A) Be of good moral character and have a good reputation for honesty and integrity.

- (B) Furnish evidence of having completed seven years of experience in forestry work.
- (C) Successfully complete an examination as prescribed by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Possession of a Bachelor of Science degree with a Major in Forestry will be deemed equivalent to four years of experience in the actual practice of forestry work. (A bachelor's degree not in forestry plus a Master of Forestry degree will be deemed the equivalent of a B.S. on forestry.)

At least three of the seven years of experience shall include having charge of forestry work, or forestry work under the supervision of a person registered, or qualified for, but exempt from, registration. Work completed prior to July 1, 1973, shall qualify if it was under the supervision of a qualified forester. The award of a Master of Forestry degree will be acceptable as evidence of one year of such qualifying experience.

Some forestry-related degrees, in addition to those specified above, will be accepted pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §1621.4 in lieu of the required experience. If education is to be substituted for experience, the applicant must order a certified transcript sent to the Board office from the college or university.

The applicant must meet the minimum qualifications as of the date when the application is submitted.

Applications and detailed information on qualifying experience and education may be obtained from Professional Foresters Registration, 1416 9th Street, Room 1506-16, P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, California 94244-2460. Phone (916) 653-8031. Questions from the last 6 exams will be provided upon payment of \$8.00.

Examinations are given twice each year, in April and October.

Deadline For Filing Applications For This Examination

Friday, AUGUST 3, 2001

License Required

On and after July 1, 1973, it shall be unlawful for any person to act in the capacity of, or to use the title of, a professional forester without being registered pursuant to this article, unless exempted from the provisions thereof. (Section 766, Public Resources Code.)

3. RPF Examination Questions Sought

Among the responsibilities of the Professional Foresters Examining Committee, is the preparation and administration of the examination for licensing as a Registered Professional Forester. Following a review of potential questions for future examinations, the Committee determined a need for additional questions.

Based on this need, the Committee is requesting the submission of potential examination questions from the RPF community. It was determined that a payment of \$100.00 per acceptable question, including a fully referenced answer, was appropriate.

Those interested in submitting questions may contact Professional Foresters Registration at the address shown on the cover of this publication, or via electronic mail at: *foresters_licensing@fire.ca.gov*. The guidelines that apply to the preparation and submission of questions and answers may be found in the appendix of this issue.

VI. Announcements

1. Francis H. Raymond Award

2002 FRANCIS H. RAYMOND AWARD

The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is seeking nominations for the **2002 Francis H. Raymond Award**. The annual award is given to the individual(s), organization, agency or company who has contributed the most to the management and increased awareness of California's forested resources over the past five years.

The award is named in honor of Francis H. Raymond, former State Forester and leading advocate of the passage of Assembly Bill 469 in 1972, which resulted in the Professional Foresters Licensing Law.

Two recipients were chosen for the 2001 Award: The Fire Safe Council and Collins Pine Company of Chester. The Fire Safe Council was recognized for its work in creating consensus among many diverse agencies and communities for the purpose of mobilizing all Californians to make their homes, neighborhoods and communities fire safe. Additionally, it has served a vital role in promoting the implementation of the California Fire Plan at the local level. Collins Pine was recognized for its continuing influence on the public's view of forest management in California. Collins Pine is known as a leader in managing lands with an eye to forest stewardship and a commitment to managing timber stands for large tree retention. This philosophy was demonstrated in 1993 when Collins became the first privately owned timberland in the United States to become certified by Scientific Certification Systems. Presentation of the Awards will be scheduled, at an appropriate venue, later this summer.

Previous recipients of the Award include: Ronald Adams and Sherman Finch of the Forestry Center at Cal Expo, The Quincy Library Group, Frank Barron of Crane Mills, Tad Mason of Pacific Wood Fuels, the late Gil Murray of the California Forestry Association, Kay Antunez of the Project Learning Tree program, Gary Nakamura of UC Cooperative Extension, Bud McCrary of Big Creek Lumber Company, Andy Lipkis of TreePeople, Norm Pillsbury of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, John Zivnuska of UC Berkeley, Ray Rice of the US Forest Service, Peter Passof of UC Cooperative Extension, Roseburg Resources Company, the Redwood Region Conservation Council, Jim Jenkinson of the US Forest Service, and Nancy Inmon of the Trees Are For People program.

Nominations are due to the Board of Forestry by **December 15, 2001**, with the selection being made by the nomination review committee in February, and the Award to be presented at a ceremony in the summer of 2002.

Additional information may be obtained from the **California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460**. Contributions to endow the Francis H. Raymond Award are greatly appreciated. The stipend that accompanies this Award depends on the interest earned from donations made to the Francis H. Raymond Fund.

VII. Continuing Education

1. Calendar of Courses and Conferences

DATE	PROGRAM	SPONSOR/LOCATION	CONTACT
2001			
May 17-19	FOREST LANDOWNERS OF CALIFORNIA ANNUAL MEETING	Forest Landowners of California Quincy, CA	Dan Weldon 916-972-0273
May 17-19	OREGON SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS ANNUAL MEETING	OSAF Corvallis, OR	Mile Cloughesy 541-737-1605
June 2-9	STREAM RESTORATION USING FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY AND WATERSHED ANALYSES	San Francisco State University Sierraville, CA	Laurel Collins 650-738-1814
June 17-23	FORESTRY INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS	NorCal SAF Shasta County, CA	Heather Schur 800-738-8733
June 21-22	INTRODUCTION TO ARCVIEW GIS APPLICATIONS IN NATURAL RESOURCES	Oregon State University Corvallis, OR	Conference Coord. 541-737-2329
July 12-13	INFLUENCE OF INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ON SOIL QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	CA Forest Soils Council Mt. Shasta, CA	Earl Alexander 925-689-1581
July 15-21	FORESTRY INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS	NorCal SAF Humboldt County, CA	Heather Schur 800-738-8733
July 24-25	ANNUAL WEED TOUR	CA Forest Pest Council Yreka, CA	Tom Young 530-475-3453
July 29 – August 4	FORESTRY INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS	NorCal SAF Plumas County, CA	Heather Schur 800-738-8733
August 24-25	SUMMER FIELD MEETING: QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP	NorCal SAF Quincy, CA	Bill Branham 530-964-2184
September 13-17	2001 NATIONAL CONVENTION	Society of American Foresters Denver, CO	301-897-8720
September 25-29	8 TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE	The Wildlife Society Reno, NV	301-897-9770

October 22-25	OAKS IN CALIFORNIA'S CHANGING LANDSCAPE	UC Integrated Hardwood Range Mgmt. Program San Diego, CA	Joni Rippee 510-642-0095
October 26	FALL CONFERENCE: TBA	California Licensed Foresters Association Sacramento, CA	Hazel Jackson 209-293-7323
November 30	RPF EXAMINATION PREPARATION SEMINAR	California Licensed Foresters Association Sacramento, CA	Hazel Jackson 209-293-7323
2002			
January 22-24	23 rd ANNUAL FOREST VEGETATION MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE	Forest Vegetation Management Conference Redding, CA	Keith Greenwood 530-873-0530

2. California Forest Soils Council Summer Meeting



CALIFORNIA FOREST SOILS COUNCIL

20th Anniversary Field Trip July 12-13, 2001 McCloud, CA

Soil Quality and Intensive Forest Management

See and discuss the impacts of such intensive forest management practices as site preparation on steep slopes, subsoiling, weed control, fertilization, thinning (residues retained or removed), and respreading of topsoil into plantations windrowed during site preparation.

Discussions will center on long-term effects on soil quality, plantation susceptibility to pests, site productivity, and carbon sequestration above and below ground. This will include recent findings from some of the West's leading research on plantation management.

Society of American Foresters, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and Oregon Department of Agriculture continuing education credits are available.

For further information contact: CFSC Vice-Chair Earl Alexander, (925) 689-1581, earlbalexander@cs.com. To get on mailing list for meeting flyer, contact: Secretary Jennifer Berman, (707) 822-7090 x102, jennifer.berman@ca.usda.gov.

VIII. Appendix

1. Notification of Address Change

During the license renewal period, Professional Foresters Registration becomes aware of many individuals who have failed to change their mailing addresses following a move. Per 14 CCR § 1606: "...holders of a certificate of registration and license, shall notify the Board in writing at its Sacramento office **within ten days** of any address changes, giving both the new and old address."

The failure to maintain a correct mailing address results in returned mail and additional costs which must be borne by all RPFs. Additionally, if the upcoming renewal notices and withdrawal reinstatement notifications are undeliverable, there is the potential for license revocation by the Board based on a failure to renew.

If you have moved, and have not done so yet, please fill out and return the change of address form below.

Name:

RPF#:

New Address (HOME):

Street:

City:

County:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Email Address:

New Address (WORK):

Street:

City:

County:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Email Address:

Former Address (HOME):

Street:

City:

County:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Preferred Mailing Address: (circle one) Home Work

Signature: _____

Date: _____

2. Zone of Infestation Resolution

RESOLUTION

DECLARATION OF A ZONE OF INFESTATION FOR SUDDEN OAK DEATH

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code, Article 5, Section 4712 through 4718 provides that whenever the Director determines that there exists an area which is infested or infected with plant diseases injurious to timber growth and that the infestation or infection is of such a character as to be a menace to the timber or timberlands of California, the Director, with the approval of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, may declare a zone of infestation and describe and fix its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, said Sections provide that the Department or its agents shall cause the infestation or infection to be controlled in a manner approved by the Board; and

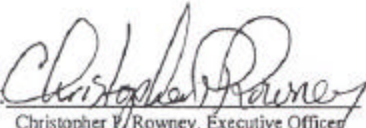
WHEREAS, the Director has determined that there exists an infestation or infection of a newly discovered pathogen (a species of *Phytophthora*), that this pathogen is the principal cause of the tree malady commonly known as Sudden Oak Death, and such infestation or infection is a plant disease injurious to timber or forest growth through its infection of tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Shreve oak (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*), California huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) and ornamental Rhododendrons in the following counties in the State of California:

All the area within the counties of Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma.


NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection in Regular Meeting in Sacramento, California on April 3, 2001, that said Board does hereby approve the declaration by the Director of the Zone of Infestation for Sudden Oak Death, that will take effect immediately within the boundaries of and comprising the area described above; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Director, in accordance with the established Forest Pest Management policy of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, is hereby authorized to take actions to address the *Phytophthora* species associated with Sudden Oak Death and to utilize such funds as have been or may hereafter be made available for that purpose.

Attest:


Christopher V. Rowney, Executive Officer
State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
April 3, 2001

Approved:


Stan Dixon, Acting Chairman
State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
April 3, 2001

3. Sudden Oak Death Technical Information

The following information regarding Sudden Oak Death was supplied by Nicole Palkovsky, Public Information Officer, California Oak Mortality Task Force.

The California Oak Mortality Task Force brings together public agencies, non-profit organizations and private interests to address the issue of elevated levels of oak mortality. The Task Force will implement a comprehensive and unified approach for research, management, education and public policy.

Goals:

Minimize the impacts of Sudden Oak Death on oak forests and individual trees
Coordinate an integrated response by all interested parties to address Sudden Oak Death

Objectives:

Assist communities affected and threatened by Sudden Oak Death to maintain a safe and healthy environment
Develop and maintain an adaptive integrated pest management program for Sudden Oak Death
Provide information and education to interested parties relating to causes, treatments and consequences of Sudden Oak Death
Coordinate efforts to prevent the spread of pathogens and insects associated with Sudden Oak Death
Identify the needs for, and potential sources of, funding, staffing and other resources for addressing Sudden Oak Death

The following information is excerpted from:

Storer, Andrew J., Kim E. Keirnan, Nicole K. Palkovsky, Bruce W. Hagen, Gary W. Slaughter, N. Maggi Kelly and Pavel Švihra, P. 2001 University of California Cooperative Extension. Pest Alert 5.

Sudden Oak Death: Diagnosis and Management ,University of California Cooperative Extension, Pest Alert 5

SUDDEN OAK DEATH PHYTOPHTHORA

Sudden Oak Death is caused by a pathogen in the genus *Phytophthora*. This pathogen was recently found for the first time in California, and is also known to cause dieback of rhododendrons in Europe. It currently has no species name, and for ease of reference we refer to it as the SOD *Phytophthora*. Sudden Oak Death is known to occur in seven of California's coastal counties: Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Sonoma. Work on determining the full distribution of the pathogen is underway. Sampling has occurred on reported oak mortality in Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Kern, Lake, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Mendocino, Placer, Sacramento, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Solano, and Yolo Counties. Sudden Oak Death has not been confirmed in any of these areas.

SPECIES AFFECTED:

The Sudden Oak Death *Phytophthora* is known to infect six species in two families. Four tree species in Fagaceae (beech family) are affected: coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Shreve oak (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*) and tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*). In addition, two shrub species in Ericaceae (Heath family) are affected: California or evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), and Rhododendron spp. Other species are being tested for susceptibility. The host list within these two families is expected to increase.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:

Tree species

Similar symptoms occur on all four tree species with one notable exception. Spontaneous drooping or wilting of new growth may occur throughout the crown on tanoak prior to the appearance of bleeding cankers. On true oaks (*Quercus*) bleeding is the first visible symptom.

Infected stems develop bleeding cankers that produce a reddish-brown to tar-black viscous seep. Cankers typically occur in the lower 10 ft of the stem and are restricted to above the soil line. Occasionally aerial cankers have been found up to 60 ft (tanoak). In advanced cases of the disease, bleeding may extend well up the main trunk and lateral branches. Removal of the outer bark reveals a zone of necrotic tissue delimited from healthy tissue by a dark, resinous line. Cankers are believed to cause mortality by eventually girdling trees. Controlled nursery studies indicate death in saplings may occur within a few weeks of inoculation with the pathogen. Time from infection to death in mature trees is still unknown.

Foliage changes occur in the advanced stages of decline. Color changes rapidly from healthy green to chlorotic yellow and finally brown. Leaves may cling to branches for up to one year after tree death.

Shrub species

Mortality does not occur on rhododendrons. Damage is restricted to leaf spotting and/or dieback similar to the many other *Phytophthora* spp. found on rhododendrons. Zone lines, dark lines separating healthy and necrotic tissue, are present in infected areas.

On huckleberry similar leaf spotting and dieback occur. In severe cases dieback may extend down the cane to the soil line resulting in mortality.

Proper diagnosis of the SOD *Phytophthora* in both trees and shrubs can only be accomplished through laboratory confirmation.

ASSOCIATED ORGANISMS

The western oak bark beetle (*Pseudopityophthorous pubipennis*), oak ambrosia beetle (*Monarthrum scutellare*) and minor oak ambrosia beetle (*M. dentiger*) are common associates of trees infected with the Sudden Oak Death *Phytophthora*. These beetles are known to attack weakened, diseased or severely injured trees. Ambrosia beetles are 2 to 4 mm long, penetrate deep into the sapwood where they create two to four galleries, and produce conspicuous piles of light tan colored frass (boring dust) on the bark surface. The western oak bark beetles are ~2 mm long, produce reddish-brown frass piles, and egg galleries score the wood while larvae tunnel and develop in the inner bark. Initial attack is common in bleeding areas on true oaks, but may occur anywhere on the main stem of oaks and tanoaks. Mass attack can occur on the entire main stem and extend to the lateral branches. The activity of these small beetles is believed to hasten tree death.

Hypoxylon thouarsianum is another common associate of oaks in the later stages of decline. This sapwood decayer may occur on living trees, on oak and tanoak infected with the Sudden Oak Death *Phytophthora*, as well as trees killed by other causes. It is important to note that presence of bark beetles and Hypoxylon does not clearly indicate Sudden Oak Death. However, as frequent associates, they may serve as valuable identification tools.

DISPOSAL AND HYGIENE OF INFECTED MATERIAL

In General:

Avoid movement of potentially infected material away from infested areas. This includes movement of host plants (from nurseries), plant material (wood, chips, acorns, leaves, etc.), and soil.

Tree Removal:

- The best time to remove SOD killed trees is during the hot summer months when the *Phytophthora* and beetles are least active.
- Leave felled trees on site if possible.
- Chip branches and scatter on site.
- Do not leave wood near roads where it may be taken out of infested areas and used as firewood.
- Infected wood may be used as firewood as long as it is used locally and not transported out of the infested area.
- Keep wood piles as far away from susceptible hosts as possible. Homeowners have two options for managing wood piles:
 - Covering wood with clear plastic in a sunny area for six months will prevent beetle emergence and promote solarization by trapping solar radiation that will weaken or kill the *Phytophthora*.
 - Leaving wood uncovered in a sunny area to promote drying will discourage the growth of the *Phytophthora* which is favored by cool moist conditions.
- Clean/disinfect all equipment used on infected trees before using on healthy trees or travelling to an uninfested area. Pruning, cutting and chipping tools can be cleaned with Lysol, 70% alcohol solution or 10% household bleach solution. Mud should be washed off of all vehicles and boots before leaving infested areas.

Wood disposal:

We are currently working on identifying sites where infected wood can be taken if it is not feasible to leave it where it was cut. Potential sites include green waste disposal operations. Until proven otherwise, all forms of infected woody material will be assumed to be capable of dispersing the fungus. Composting infected material is a very promising means of disinfection, as typical composting temperatures are generally adequate to kill most fungal pathogens. Another possibility for disinfecting woody material is solarization, or the use of plastic covering to trap lethal amounts of solar radiation. Experimentation is needed before this treatment can be recommended.

Accurate diagnosis is essential. There are other pests that may mimic the symptoms of Sudden Oak Death. For more information see:

Storer *et al* 2001 University of California Cooperative Extension. Pest Alert 5. Sudden Oak Death: Diagnosis and Management ,University of California Cooperative Extension, Pest Alert 5

MONITORING

The University of California's Center for the Assessment and Monitoring of Forest and Environmental Resources (CAMFER), along with the California Oak Mortality Task Force (COMTF), has developed a strategy for monitoring incidences of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) that involves gathering reports of the disease with spatial information (ideally a GPS),

followed by sampling of reported trees. California Department of Food and Agriculture samples trees within the infested areas, and UC Davis samples outside of those areas. There are 2 avenues for reporting SOD symptoms: contacting the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office or Cooperative Extension (CE) Office, and also submitting information directly to the SOD spatial database via the OakMapper website.

To find contact information for the County Agriculture Commissioner's Office or County Cooperative Extension office go to: <http://www.suddenoakdeath.org/> and find the contact in your county under the section: 'More Information on SOD and What You Can Do'.

OakMapper website information and tools:

To use the Individual Tree Report on the OakMapper website:

Go to www.suddenoakdeath.org 'More Information on SOD and What You Can Do' section, or directly to the OakMapper (http://camfer.cnr.berkeley.edu/oaks/tree_database.htm) site to report trees that might have SOD.

The OakMapper website can be used for:

- Logging occurrence of trees with possible SOD;
- Educating the public on symptoms and hosts;
- Scaleable viewing of current distribution coverages;
- Performing simple geographic queries.

Examples:

- Where are confirmed cases of SOD in my area?
- How many confirmed cases are in Sonoma Co.?
- Supported Queries:
 - County, Zipcode, Congressional District
- User-defined area (polygon).
- Database queries.

COMTF Monitoring Committee Information: <http://www.suddenoakdeath.org> and click on COMTF Information Page.

RESEARCH AND RESOURCES

Information about Sudden Oak Death is rapidly developing as a result of continuing research efforts. One challenge facing arborists is keeping up-to-date with the latest information about the disease. The timeline below shows how rapidly new pieces of information have become available in recent months:

July 2000: A new *Phytophthora* is discovered as the causal agent of Sudden Oak Death

Jan 2001: The new *Phytophthora* is reported to be the same as one on Rhododendrons in Europe

Feb 2001: Santa Clara and San Mateo county are added to list of infested counties

Feb 2001: Huckleberry is added to list of host species

March 2001: Shreve Oak is listed as a host species

March 2001: The new *Phytophthora* is recovered from soil and rain water

Whenever reviewing information about Sudden Oak Death, pay close attention to the date that the information was reported. The best source for new information is the Internet. The California Oak Mortality Task Force website is at www.suddenoakdeath.org. This website has links to other relevant websites including research and monitoring websites. It also has contact information for the chairs of the committees of the task force, including the

management, regulation, monitoring, and education committees. Participation in the activities of one of these committees, or in full task force meetings that are held every two months, provides access to up-to-date information, and the opportunity to have questions answered. New information coming from research will be reported in as timely a manner as possible.

Research questions that are currently being investigated and that are of importance to foresters include:

- How does the pathogen get from tree to tree?
- How well does the pathogen survive when material is chipped, composted or tarped?
- Are some individual hosts resistant to the pathogen?
- What other plant species can harbor the pathogen?
- How should we manage Sudden Oak Death in areas with other herbaceous hosts such as huckleberry?
- What roles do insects play in the spread of the pathogen?
- Are there fungicide treatments that may be useful in managing Sudden Oak Death in some situations?
- Do insecticide treatments prolong tree life, and how might this impact disease progression?

Recommendations for management of sudden oak death will change as new research findings are made. Therefore, management activities that are currently recommended may change in the light of new findings. The task force will maintain up-to-date management guidelines, but all of the answers to management questions will be a long time in coming. Maintaining the vigor of oak trees, and being aware of the pathogen and other organisms associated with Sudden Oak Death will help arborists to make pertinent recommendations to their clients.

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT

(cemarin.ucdavis.edu/treatment.html)

Trees Without Symptoms of Sudden Oak Death

The best defense against a range of plant pathogens and insect pests is to promote tree health. The following are some general guidelines.

Irrigation - Avoid frequent irrigation of oak trees. Oaks are adapted to the dry Mediterranean climate that prevails in central coastal California and most established oaks do not require supplemental irrigation except under severe drought conditions.

Root zone management - The root zone, the area under the crown + 1/3, is the most vulnerable part of oaks and should be treated as a ZONE OF NO DISTURBANCE. Do not damage the roots by activities such as paving and soil compaction. Apply a 4 - 6 inch deep layer of mulch under the tree canopy. Make sure that the mulch is at least two feet away from the root crown.

Pruning - If possible, only prune dead and dying branches, or others needed to maintain a safe canopy structure, in the dry summer months (June - September) when the activity of both fungus and insects are at a minimum.

Fertilization - Fertilize if the tree shows external symptoms of deficiency, such as yellowing of the leaves, and the deficiency is confirmed by a laboratory test.

Injury - Protect the stem and lower limbs from injury.

Symptomatic Individual Trees in a Garden Setting

The following discussion of treatment recommendations is for individual trees in garden and landscape conditions with a managed understory and do not apply to woodland trees. Monitor oaks in urban settings for the bleeding symptom year round. If the bleeding symptom is detected, seek confirmation that the cause is the new *Phytophthora* species.

CAUTION Not all bleeding on oak stems and limbs is indicative of Sudden Oak Death. Other causal agents such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, wet wood, sycamore borer, or carpenter worm, may be responsible.

At this time there is no known cure for trees with symptoms of Sudden Oak Death; however, if the new *Phytophthora* species is confirmed in a tree in an urban setting, a number of treatment options are available that may extend its life. However, it must be stressed that tests yielding conclusive data regarding the effectiveness of these treatments have not been completed at the current time. Options may include the use of fungicides that are registered for, and useful in, the management of other *Phytophthora* caused diseases. In addition, registered insecticides that target the beetles, but not the underlying causal fungus, are registered for use against oak bark beetles. Insecticide treatments should be avoided from mid-October to mid-March when beetles are not active.

All pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

4. FHR Award Nomination Guidelines

FRANCIS H. RAYMOND AWARD

Suggested Nomination Format

THERE IS NO ESTABLISHED FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF NOMINATIONS. THE NOMINEES MUST AGREE TO THE SUBMISSION OF THEIR NAME FOR CONSIDERATION. BASED ON PREVIOUS SUCCESSFUL NOMINATIONS, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE SUGGESTED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NOMINATION PACKET:

- A short introduction letter on nominator's letterhead.
- A narrative of the nominee's qualifications, educational background, work history and accomplishments. The Award criteria dictates that the work of the past five years is the key to selection, irrespective of a long history of superior service or accomplishment.
- Letters of support from other individuals and organizations are important. A wide spectrum of support from diverse interests, including local politicians, has been a characteristic of previous successful nominees.
- Copies of newspaper or magazine articles on the nominee are key to supporting a nomination.

- Attach examples of the nominee's work and/or publications, if appropriate.
- Photographs may be helpful if they illustrate the extent of the nominee's dedication and accomplishment.
- **The key to the Award is effort above and beyond what is normally expected on the job.** Volunteer efforts, serving on committees, public service, etc., are important.
- The nomination committee requests the submission of **five** copies of the nomination packet. It is requested that all letters of support be included with the initial nomination, rather than submitted individually.

5. RPF Examination Question Guidelines

PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS EXAMINING COMMITTEE

GUIDELINES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR QUESTION SUBMISSION

Individuals submitting questions for potential inclusion in future examinations must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

- Possess a currently valid license as a Registered Professional Forester or be “qualified for, but exempt from registration”, pursuant to Public Resources Code §769(b)
- Possess a current working knowledge of forestry concepts and practices on the forested landscape in California at the professional level
- Possess the ability to formulate questions and answers evaluating professional level forestry concepts and practice

SCOPE OF QUESTIONS

Questions shall be of a scope that will allow a complete and correct answer by applicants in a one-hour time period. Questions and answers shall be based on current scientific knowledge and practice as they apply to the forested landscape and test for a level of knowledge commensurate with that required for professional practice. All answers submitted shall contain references.

Questions shall be designed to be answered in the essay format comparable to those questions used in prior examinations. Examples of previous questions

illustrating format, breadth and content are available upon request from the Executive Officer, Foresters Licensing. Questions shall contain an appropriate percentage weighting factor for individual sections.

SUBJECT AREAS

Questions shall be in one of the five subject areas, as shown and defined below:

Forest Administration - The application of business methods and technical forestry principles to the operation of a forest property, including the topics of forest growth and yield, regulation, allowable cut, sustainable yield, forest inventory, planning, and appraisal.

Forest Ecology - The study of forests emphasizing the relationships among all biotic organisms and their abiotic environment including the topics of seral stage development, interactions of physical setting resulting in vegetation patterns and development and environmental responses to change.

Forest Economics - The field of economics concerned with applying the tools of economic analysis to problems of production, demand, supply, and pricing of recreation, water, wood products, wildlife, and similar products, including the topics of supply and demand, present net value analysis, cost/benefit analysis, valuation of non-market goods, investment, interest, and the time value of money.

Forest Resources Management - The practical application of biological, physical, quantitative, managerial, economic, social, and policy principles to the regeneration, management, utilization and conservation of forests, including all biological and abiotic resources, to meet specified goals and objectives, while maintaining the productivity of the forest, including the topics of wildlife management, protection of threatened and endangered species, water quality management, road design and management, soil protection, and urban forestry.

Silviculture - The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. This includes silvics, which is the study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands, with particular reference to environmental factors, as a basis for the practice of silviculture. Topics include reforestation, seed and seedling management, forest genetics, silvicultural systems, timber stand improvement, and the translation of landowner objectives into silvicultural practices.

PAYMENT

Individuals submitting acceptable questions shall be reimbursed at the rate of \$100.00 per question. All questions and answers submitted are subject to final acceptance by the Professional Foresters Examining Committee prior to payment.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

All questions and answers accepted for payment shall become the property of Professional Foresters Registration. The Professional Foresters Examining Committee reserves the right to use and reproduce all questions and answers, and reserves the right to authorize others to use and reproduce these materials.

Individuals shall not divulge any questions or answers accepted for consideration and payment to any third party without the express written consent of the Professional Foresters Examining Committee.

Questions and answers shall be submitted in both printed form as well as electronic form utilizing the Microsoft Word format.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS REGISTRATION
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